MANY BOERS SURRENDER. BRUGER'S GOVERNMENT REPORTED SHORT OF FUNDS.

Issue of Treasury Notes Opposed, but Transvalers Ordered to Accept Them Under Pain of Property Confiscation - Buller's Move Designed to Isolate Free Staters. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 22.-South African news is meagre. Chief interest centres in the movement to isolate the Transvaal from the Orange River Colony, which Gen. Buller's advance to Zand Spruit is regarded as considerably furthering. he railway is open to Zan Spruit, but is damaged ahead of that place. The correepondents say that many Boers are surren-

A despatch to the Times from Lorenze Marques says that the Transvaal Government is in fnancial straits, and that President Krüger is trying to meet the emergency by issuing treasury notes, which, however, the people are refusing to accept. A proclamation has been issued making their acceptance obligatory, and declaring that those burghers who refuse to accept them will be treated as enemies of the State. and their property will be liable to confiscation

THE FIGHTING EAST OF PRETORIA. British Were in Tight Places on Both Flanks, but Forced the Boers to Retire. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

om THE SUN'S Correspondent with Gen. Roberts. PRETORIA. June 18, via Kroonstad, June 20, 0.50 P M -On Tuesday last there was very hard fighting on both flanks of the Boer position, and their centre was almost impregnable. Gen. French went to the left and entered a section of the country that was unsuitable for cavalry manœuvres. His force was surrounded and sustained a heavy cross-fire. They made a splendid fight, however, and the Boers retreated just as the artillery ammunition was exhausted. Hamilton's division advanced on the right and Gen. Broadwood's brigade became involved rather seriously. While advancing between high kopies against the Boers in their front they were surprised by a close cross-fire from snipers in a mealie field and on surrounding koples. The number of Boers increased rapidly and their rifle fire caused much damage

smong the artillery horses. The Boers advanced over a rise in the ground for 500 or 600 yards, but were checked by artillery fire. Then the Twelfth Lancers made a frontal charge, while the Household Cavalry went to the right and cleared the mealie field. It was in this fight that the Earl of Airlie was killed. After it was over he was found with a bullet through his heart. Col. Egerton Green was wounded in the thigh and taken prisoner He has been heard of since as doing well. There were very few casualties among the British considering the short range at which

the fighting took place. No Transvaalers took part in the engagement. The entire force that opposed the British was made up of Hollanders who have settled in the Transvaal, Colonial rebels and foreign mercenaries. During the engagement two of the British guns were firing frontward and two others rearward.

Gen. Baden-Powell slept last night (Sunday) Gen. Hutton's camp. He arrived here to-day with an escort. Col. Plumer remains at Rus-

Railway communication has been restored nd a proclamation, just issued, warns the boers that if the railway or telegraph is out again the farm nearest to the scene will be burned. Gen. De Wet's farm, at Rhenoster, has already been burned.

The wives of President Krüger, Commandanteneral Botha and Gen, Lucas Meyer remain at Pretoria under the protection of the British

VOLKSBUST, June 20.—Gen. Buller has established his headquarters north of Sand Spruit.

BOER DELEGATES PLEASED. Back From Philadelphia-May or May Not Go to Kansas City.

Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, two of the Boer envoys who came to this country in the nterests of their fight against Great Britain, vesterday afternoon with their Sec retary, Mr. Debruyn, from Philadelphia, where they and the other Boer delegate, Mr. Wolmerans, have been witnessing the scenes of the publican Convention. Mr. Wessels and Mr. Fischer went to Newark to attend a public meeting and reception there.

Secretary Debruyn said last night that the Secretary Debruyn said last night that the delegates were greatly pleased with the treatment they got at Philadelphia. A number of prominent politicians attending the convention had visited them at their headquarters, asked a lot of questions about the war which the Boers are carrying on with Great Britain and in a great many cases expressed sympathy with the Boer cause. He also said that the delegates were very well satisfied with the plank in the Republican platform relating to the South African war, and were more than pleased with the enthusiasm with which the delegates to the convention greeted the sentiment expressed in the plank.

off. Debruyn said the Boer delegates might end the Democratic Convention at Kansas, but that their going depended on a good my things. They were awaiting, he said, munication from their home government this and other points and they might cut it stay here short. The Envoys will remain this city at the Hotel Manhattan for a few ye at least and will attend several dinners dreceptions. A meeting at Cooper Union for truesday night has been arranged by a Citizens' Committee which met and enternal the delegates when they arrived in New rk.

STATUE OF HABNEMANN UNVEILED Erected in Washington by the American In stitute of Homeopathy.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The statue of Samue Hahnemann, the founder of the homoeopathic school of medicine, which has been erected on the east side of Scott Circle, in the northwestpart of the city, was formally dedicated a afternoon. An elaborate programme actried out, the Marine Band furnishmusic and prominent officials make addresses. President McKiniey, Attorneymeral Griggs and Col. Theodore Bingham, S. A., were present. The statue, which is of once by the sculptor Niehaus, is considered a piece of work, and its artistic merits are ached for by the National Sculpture Society, estatue was formally presented to Dr. C. H. alton, President of the American Institute Homeopathy by Dr. J. H. McLelland of Memorial Committee, which raised the funds its ersection among the members of the intute. Dr. Walton then presented it to the vernment, and it was accepted by Col. Bingm. Superintendent of the Public Buildings d Grounds of Washington. Attorney-Gendleriggs delivered a brief address, eulogizing themann. As the draperies were removed on the statue, an ode to Hahnemann was ad by Dr. William Todd Helmuth of New rk. ern part of the city, was formally dedicated

WILL NOT BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Lieutenant-Commander Colwell Had an Ex-WASHINGTON, June 21.-Lieutenant-Comnander J. C. Colwell, formerly naval attaché of the United States Em bassy in London, will not court-martialed as a result of his failure obey the orders of the Navy Department arn from England to the United States signment to sea duty. The court of which has been sitting at the Wash-Navy Yard making an investigation itenant-Commander Colwell's case has is report to the Navy Department, and be findings of the court will not be dis-until Secretary Long's return to Wash-

WASHINGTON, June 21.-Gen, Wood at Havana as cabled the War Department the following

First Infantry, yellow fever, June 18: Pinar del Rio, Private William Clewer, Seventh avairy, abscess of liver with peritonitis, June 10; Matanzas, Private James E. Levy, Company A. Second Cavairy, dysentery, June 15; anna Clara, Private Deit Winteringham, Company B, Second Cavairy, yellow fover, June 19;

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUD CASES. Evidence Secured by Director Bristow Turnet Over to Prosecuting Officer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. HAVANA, June 21. - Director of Posts Bristow has completed his investigation of the Post Office, and after consulting with Governor General Wood has decided to hand over all the papers to the Fiscal, who will carry on the case on behalf of the Government. Mr. Bristow's interview with ex-Director of Posts Rathbone yeserday was very unsatisfactory, the latter being unable to remember occurrences about which he was questioned.

The case of the Custom House men who are accused of defrauding the Government is expected to come up soon. Those in charge of the case for the prosecution expect the conviction of all or nearly all the accused.

Sefor Arnauto, formerly one of the editors of the Econcentrado, which was suppressed, recently requested from Gen. Wood leave to publish a paper to be known as the Debacle. Gen. Wood denied the request.

At a meeting of the National party it was suggested that all the employees of the municipality should be loyal members of that party. It was argued that as the people of Havana had by an overwhelming majority indorsed the policy of the Nationals by electing all that party's candidates the party was answerable to the people and was bound to see that no lukewarm Nationals be employed by the city. It was declared that in the United States the party winning the elections never confined itself to the elected officers alone, but invariably filled all minor municipal positions with men belong-

ing to the successful party. The proposition was received with great applause. It was decided, however, to leave the matter to the Municipal Council, as the reception of the motion left no doubt as to the manner in which the Council would deal with it. The proposition has already caused a protest from the Republican party. The Republicans point to it as proof of what they have always alleged, that the patriotism of the Nationals i simply another name for greed of office.

COUNT MURAVIEFF DEAD Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Expired Suddenly in St. Petersburg.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, June 21 .- Count Muravieff the Privy Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly this morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock Count Muravieff took his usual morning cup of coffee. He had just ordered dinner when he was struck down with an attack of cerebral hemorrhage and died in a few minutes.

PARIS, June 21.-M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was deeply grieved when he heard of the death of Count Muravieff. There was a close personal friendship between the two statesmen, but the death of the Russian Privy Councillor will have no adverse public effect. Count Muravieff, who was of a soft, yielding nature, constantly advised France of the wisdom of avoiding a conflict. The Nationalists accuse M. Delcasse of invariably displaying weakness in emergencies and of failing to maintain French prestige. The truth is that French inactivity has been due sometimes to the advice of Count Muravieff.

It is thought here that Count Kapnist, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, may replace Count Muravieff. This would give satisfaction here, as he is thoroughly acquainted with

Count Muravieff came of a family that has Count Muravieff came of a family that has played a preminent part in Russian history. He was born in 1845, and after being graduated from a Russian college went to Heidelberg. He entered the diplomatic service early in life and served as serretary of legation at various places. In 1884 he was appointed Councillor of Embassy at Berlin, and in 1893 he was made Minister to Denmark. In January, 1897, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Prince Lobanoff.

THE KHEDIVE REACHES ENGLAND. Slightly Indisposed and Delays His Departure

for London. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, JUNE 21.-The royal yacht Osborne with the Khedive of Egypt and suite aboard arrived at Sheerness at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The warships Sanspareil, Edinburgh, Argonau and Galatea and eight torpedo boat destroyer fired a salute as the yacht passed up the Medway. As the Khedive was indisposed, his de-

parture from Port Victoria for London was

postponed. Dr. Sir Felix Semon has examined the Khedive. It is believed that his majesty is suffering from a diphtheritic throat. He will remain

NO OUTBREAK IN MADRID. Government Starts Proceedings Against

Men Who Defied the Queen Regent. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, June 21.—The city is quiet. though most of the shops have their shutters up

as a protest against the new tax laws, their doors are open and they are doing business. The Government has instituted proceedings against some of the delegates who visited the Queen Regent yesterday in connecthe language they used in addressing her Majesty when they presented their petition against the enforcement of the tax laws.

The Oncen Returns to Windsor.

Special Cable Destatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 21.-The Queen arrived at Windsor this morning. Her health has been greatly benefited by her stay in Scotland.

Four Portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, June 21.-Four portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds brought 11,000 guineas at a

sale at Willis's this afternoon. TOWS ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

cheme of Truckmen With Tired Horses to

Get Help From the Trolley Cars. Truckmen with overworked horses who have to get home to Brooklyn toward the end of the day when traffic on the Bridge is heavy sometimes take what they consider a fair advantage of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company since the trolley cars have been running over the Bridge. One of them did so on Saturday afternoon and caused a blockade that was not effectually broken for half an hour. His wornout horses refused to work when they reached a point some distance beyond the ticket taker. The truck, instead of having been driven according to the bridge regulations and kept against the outer rail, happened, when the horses finally went on strike, to be so near the trolley car tracks that no car could get by. In due season an inspector came get by. In due season an inspector came along and got a board, which he placed between the back of the wazon and the car. Then he ordered the car to go ahead slowly and so moved the truck sufficiently to enable the car to pass it. Other cars rushed by so rapidly that the wagons and carriages in the roadway behind the truck could not turn over to the car track to get past the blockading truck. Urged by the entreaties of the other drivers the truck driver finally got his horses under way again. They kept in motion just long enough to tug the truck to the part of the Bridge where the cars are forbidden to approach generer than to within 102 feet of each other. Then they stopped, and again the truck was so near the tracks that the inspector had to come to its relief again with his board.

The truck was pushed ahead a little and the horses kept moving for a couple of rods. Two or three cars had gone by, but when the horses stopped again the truck was on the track, the driver having driven over it to between two cars. The inspector had told him the last time he had had to use the board that he would not do it again. The driver seemed to figure that if he was all the way on the track the inspector would take a different view of the matter. He had guessed right, and once more the company's power aided his jaded nags toward the city of home and sleep. The truckman drove out of the track then, but further on stopped again with his wagon too near for cars to pass him, and he was helped along by slow hunches all the way up to the centre of the Bridge. along and got a board, which he placed be-

When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to The Sur's advertising columns with it.—Ada.

OUTLOOK IN CANNED GOODS.

CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE CAUSED A DEPRESSION IN THE TRADE.

Growth of Competition Resulting From the Establishment of New Canneries-Effect of the Tin-Plate Agreement Condition of the Market-Foreign Demand for Canned Goods.

Canning and canned goods have engaged the attention of persons interested in the general grocery trade and in some other lines of business and manufacturing lately, and local conditions have given rise to various deas as to the immediate future of the canneries and the disposition of their output. There has been a steady growth of the canning industry and the business of dealing in canned goods in recent years. Nevertheless the business generally is just now in a most depressed condition. One man whose calling it is to keep track of the fluctuations in the industry and the business generally throughout the year said in answer to a reporter's question that the business had not been in thirty years in such bad condition as it has been since the opening of this year. Yet people are constantly looking for opportunities to start new canning

The explanation is comparatively brief Canned fruits and vegetables find general favor at home, and the consumption increase with the growth of population. Abroad the demand has been growing rapidly of late. New markets have been opened in Asia and in island countries, and European peoples, particularly the English, have been taking more and more of American canned products. Profitable canneries in different places have stimulated watchful persons with a little capital to invest to start other canneries. Manufacturers of machinery who have been forced to push their products have urged farmers and others to erect canneries so as to afford more business for them. Large crops of fruits or vegetables, crops so large that the farmers have seen at a glance that they would not be able to find a market for them fresh, have led the growers to endeavor to interest capital in new canning enterprises in order that their surplus crops might be canned or dried. New Jersey's peach crop this year is so great that the Jerseymen are striving hard to get some one to build a factory where the surplus may be canned or dried.

be canned or dried.

On the other hand, the establishment of new factories in various parts of the country, and the competition which of necessity springs up among them, tends not only to overstock the market and so force prices down, but to injure the fields of already established factories by reducing them, and so brings the general business to an unprofitable condition. To the present depressed condition of the sales market extraneous conditions have also contributed. The American Grocer in its current issue, after remarking that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the future of the canned goods market, in which conditions vary more than usual, says:

The increased cost of tin plate, boxes, labels and labor is a factor with which packers have to contend, and which may be more troublesome than usual on account of the arbitrary holding up of the price of tin plate until next October.

A year ago, dealers say, the market was sold out a wooth before this whereas this year.

October.

A year ago, dealers say, the market was sold out a moath before this, whereas this year futures can't be sold and old stocks put up at the high prices of last year, and are selling for less out a month below that the process of last year, and are selling for less than fresh goods can be bought for. One merchant said that about the only thing that was moving was peas, and that that was owing to the failure of the crop in the South due to drought and the pea louse. There is a demand from the South for a cheap grade of peas, canned, but jobbers in general are loth to buy and will not urge retailers to buy canned goods now, because they believe that in the fail the market will be demoralized. The American Grocer says of the tin-plate agreement: "The possible result may be to cause a wider break in prices when the inevitable reaction comes, and to demoralize the market late in the fail, more than if there had been no agreement." This applies particularly to vecetables, for the same paper says, speaking of fruits: "A large packing of fruits will come upon a market practically bere of stock, and, with prices attractive, sales should be brisk and in large volume, both for home and foreign account. Some large operators look forward to a brisk, general demand in the fall, and a rising market."

The paper considers the general situation under the heading "The Outlook for Canned Goods," and says further:

The reluctance of Eastern jobbers to buy heavily for future delivery will undoubtedly reduce the supply of some staple vegetables, notably corn and tomatoes. Some New York State packers think the output of corn will on that account, be reduced one-third. On the sother hand, the Western and Maine packers have sold corn quite freely on contract and are likely to report a fall average output. At reasont the outlook is for a light pack of early

other hand, the Western and Maine packers have sold corn quite freely on contract, and are likely to report a full average output. At present the outlook is for a light pack of early June pens in Maryland, and a reduced packing of tomatoes at all points, on account of the conparatively light sales for forward delivery. Probably any reduction on that account will no more than offset the output of new factories.

"The fruit crop promises to be unusually heavy, with prospects good for a large output of canned fruits at prices much below those now ruling. The peach crop is heavy on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and already sales of No. 3 seconds have been made in Maryland et 95 cepts per dozen, a price at which California peaches of like grade could not be sold east of the Missouri. No. 3 standards are offered at \$1.15 to \$1.20, or 45 to 55 cents below spot quotations. Apricots are likely to be in full snoply at lower flaures.

Dealing with the export market the article savs: "In 1809 there were 533.744 cases of California fruits exported to the United Kingdom, against 355 806 cases in 1808, and during the first four months of 1800, 582.888 cases, against 438.204 cases for the corresponding time the species."

first four months of 1900, 582 888 cases, against 48204 cases for the corresponding time the previous ceat."
"Some large operators," the paper concludes, "claim that the country is prosperous; that the general supply of canned goods will not be excessive while requirements will be large; that the jobbers, not having been asfree buyers as usual, will be forced to seek supplies, and this will make the last four months of the year a period of great activity."

THIS CONDUCTOR BOSS OF HIS CAR. Dead-Head Policemen Made to Stand Around in an Unusual Fashion.

It used to be said in the days of horse cars on Eighth avenue that conductors on that line had need to be men of hardihood if they expected to get along without personal dam-It may have been in that school that one of the conductors now working on the line got his training. In any event, he displayed a hardihood that not many citizens of New York disclose in dealing with the cops of this town.

A policeman in uniform got on this con ductor's car last Sunday and took a seat. The car filled up and soon there were people standing. The officer of course had paid no fare. That does not trouble many policemen who ride about in their uniforms. Some of them to be sure, are careful not to take a seat if there are civilian passengers standing, but not many

are civilian passengers standing, but not many of them are so particular. The cop in the Eighth avenue car had several service stripes on his sleeve and he paid no attention to the men or the women who got on the car after he was seated. The conductor, as soon as he caught sight of the officer sitting while paying passengers had to stand up, unceremonlously hustled him out of his seat and told a woman to sit down in it.

The policeman went out to the platform without a word. In a few minutes another officer got aboard and when some of the passengers disembarked he took a seat. At the next transfer point a lot of people got into the car and then the conductor brusquely motioned, with an air of authority, to this second cop to hoist himself out of his seat, which the haughty bluecoat did and then the conductor directed a woman to take the vacant place. A few minutes later the autocrat of the car had the temerity, when a woman in a corner seat of the closed part of the combination car wanted the window near her closed, to say to the last policeman he had outsed nation car wanted the window near her closed to say to the last policeman he had ousted

from his seat:

"Hey, there! Close that window, will you?"
The cop looked at him a moment, too dumfounded to speak, and then slowly walked down the aisle and without a word raised the window. Neither the conductor nor the womandow.

Huntsville, Ala. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 21 .- David Sanders barkeeper at W. F. Struve's saloon, and E. E Dean, a groceryman, engaged in a duel on Jefferson street to-day and both received wounds that will cause deaths. Sanders was shot three received wounds that will cause their deaths. Sanders was shot three times, two bullets passing through his bowels. Dean was shot in the back and near the heart. Dean accused Sanders of having Mrs. Dean locked up in a room above the saloon. Sanders said he lied and Dean pulled his ristol and fired two shots before Sanders could get his pistol out of his pocket. Dean fell on his face in the street. When Mrs. Dean approached her dying husband he said she had caused all his trouble and drove her away.

"MILLIONAIRE BROKER" MISSING.

Who Did Queer Things at Babylon. BABYLON, L. I., June 21. - A private detective was here to-day hunting for a man described as William Adams, a millionaire stockbroker of New York." It is said that Adams's mind be came unbalanced two weeks ago and that he left home a few days after, saving that he was going to Paris. The private detective said that e answered the description of a stranger who

he answered the description of a stranger who had been acting oddly in this village. While here he was found in the parior of the residence of Oliver H. Rogers in Carli avenue, tearing down the Christmas greens which had been left hanging on the walls. He remarked to the servant who found him in the room: "It's high time these greens were down." When asked what he was doing in the house he replied that he wanted money to get to New York. The girlleft the room, saying she would see what Mr. Rogers could do for him. When she returned the stranger had departed.

At the home of Jere Robbins the stranger rang the bell and asked for food. When told to go to the rear door he became angry and left the place. He called later at the residence of Dr. Harold E. Howlett and asked for funds to get to New York. The private detective believes the stranger is Adams, but could get no further trace of him. He said that detectives in Paris were also watching for him.

Letter of May 5 From Mrs. Lowry to Prof. Headland's Wife Here. Mrs. Headland, wife of Prof. Headland of the Methodist University at Pekin, now here on furlough, has just received a letter from Mrs.

Katharine M. Lowry, under date of Pekin, May

s, in which she tells of the movements of a

PLANS OF AMERICANS IN PEKIN.

number of Americans. She says: "Dr. Walker, the Misses Martin and Mr. Martin are expected next week. Mrs. Conger, wife Minister Conger, brought back with her Mrs. Woodward and her daughter, who will remain a year. She is teaching Miss Conger, being one of the finest miniature painters in Chicago. The whole Legation is to go to the Hills, as Mrs. Conger is afraid to have her daughter go to Pei-tai-ho after her unfortunate illness there last summer. Miss Conger does not seem to be greatly improved by her trip to America. Two globe-trotters, Miss Lewis, a friend of Dr. Paldwin, and Mrs. Shepherd, are here for a short stay. Rev. Dr. Clark, President of the Christian Endeavorers, with his wife and little boy, are at Tien-Tsin, where there is a big convention of Christian Endeavorers. Prof. Wright of Oberlin is to preach to-morrow. He and his son are on their way to Siberia to spend the summer in geological studies. Mr. Lowry is preparing to go into the interior with a party of three mining experts sent out by a New York syndicate. They formed a large cavalcade. They have gone up beyond Ku-hai-Kow and Jeho." Mrs. Woodward and her daughter, who will re-

Laundrymen Not Worried by the Troubles at

English-speaking residents of Chinatown said esterday that the Chinese laundrymen were not worrying over the troubles in China. "They're not worried," said Wong Aloy, the Chinese interpreter, "and anyway all the Chinamen here are against the Dowager Empress and the revolutionary party. If they were in China they would be still more against them."

TWELVE LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED. Explosion in a Southern Pacific Roundhouse Also Kills Two Men.

BAKERSFIELD, Col., June 21 .- An explosion in an engine oil tank to-day caused the death of two workmen and the destruction of the Southern Pacific roundhouse with twelve engines valued at \$30,000 each. The engines were fast passenger locomotives of heavy power for use over the Tehachapi Mountains. Because of their great size they cannot be duplicated in less than several months.

The cause of the explosion is thought to have been spontaneous combustion.

CAPT. CARTER'S PRISON LIFE. Keeping Books Didn't Agree With Him and

He Now Works in the Flower Garden. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 21 .- Ex.-Capt. O. M. Carter, who is confined in the Federal ing the Government, is broken in health and spirits Warden McClaughty has given Carter a change of employment and instead of keeping books in the shops of the prison he will hereafter have charge of the flower beds in the prison yard and will act as interpreter at the hospital. prison here on conviction of defrand-

CROSS-EYED TOMCATS NOT RARE. A Fact Brought Out by Advertising for a

From the Chicago Daily News. Mary Ann O'Brien of Bunker street is the owner of a cross-eyed cat named "Tom." She thought there was no other feline of the kind in Chicago and felt proud of her pet. A few days ago the animal disappeared and all Bunker street was in mourning, a 4"Tom" was a favorite. Mrs. O'Brien waited and waited, but the cat failed to come back. Then she offered a reward. The next day the street was crowded with children of the ghetto carrying cats and kittens of all sizes, breeds and colors. So many crosseved cats had never before been seen in one collection. Mrs. O'Brien was delighted when she discovered one which she thought was her pet, and she gladly rewarded the freckle-faced boy who handed him over with several pennies.

Then came Benjamin Finklestein of Ewing street. Finklestein had also been the owner of a cat suffering from astigmatism and he is said to have averred he could see six different wave at one time. Like Mrs. O'Brien's cat, his soft-coated friend and bet had mysteriously departed. He asserted that there was but one really good-looking crosseyed cat and that was the one he owned named "Jake."

Finklestein tried to convince Mrs. O'Brien that she had secured possession of "Jake" instead of "Tom," and then the trouble began which ended in the two preferring countercharges before Justice Dooley. The disputed cat was in court, but didn't seem to care who secured ownership. Several other persons in the neighborhood were in court to claim the same cat and the matter became so complicated his Henor threw the case out and advised the warring ones to fight it out in a civil tribunal. lection. Mrs. O'Brien was delighted when she

ALLEGED ALBATROSS FACTS. One of Them Is That Standing Room Only Is of No Use to Him.

From the Morning Oregonian.

New and attractive features continue to be added to the free museum at the City Hall. Col. Hawkins is now having mounted a young albatross or molly hawk, which was presented by Capt. A. E. Paulson of the sailing vessel St.

by Capt. A. E. Paulson of the sailing vessel St. Mirren of Glasgow. The bird was captured by Capt. Paulson on his way over in 42 south. longitude 130 east. On a previous voyage he caught one of tremendous size. He declared that it measured 17 feet from tip to tip when stretched upon the deck.

It is said to be a very difficult task to capture an albatross, as they never light on land or on board ship. Their feet and legs are not strong enough to support them, hence they either stay in the air or light in water. An albatross sleeps on the wing, and rarely ever flaps its wings, when it wishes to rise from the water, if there is a breeze it faces the wind, raises its wings and, making a circular motion to the right, gets wind enough under its wings to get under headway. In calm weather it gets on its wings by running on the surface of the water until it gets sufficient wind underneath it to lift it into the air. This peculiar bird, Captain Paulson says, is perfectly at home in a storm; the rougher the gale—the more—the albatross appears to enjoy itself. It seldom lights on the water when a storm rages, preferring the rough winds that toss it about and carry it along.

This is the second albatross that Col. Hawkins is having mounted for the museum.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, June 21. - These naval orders have

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung, to Cavite Lieut. W. A. Gill and Lieut. R. H. Galt, to Asiatic station.

Capt. W. C. Gibson, detached from command
Texas, to home and wait orders.

Commander M. R. S. MacKenzie, to command the Texas
Lieut. P. Symington, from Sparrows Point and Baltimore, to the Vermont
Lieut. W. C. Cole, from the Dolphin to home, wait
orders and to Bureau of Ordnance Sept. 1.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 21. - The State Democratic Convention fought all day over the platform. Congressman Bailey won on the final vote with his anti-expansion declaration by a vote of 720 to 165. The convention to night elected eight delegates-at-large to Kansas City.

Negro Killed for Insulting a Woman,

negro, was accused yesterday of insulting a woman at Oxford, N. C. This morning his body was found filled with bullet holes. There is no clue to his assailants.

INDIA'S STARVING PEOPLE. Said to Answer Description of a Stranger VIVID PICTURE OF THE SUFFER-

ING IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS. The Koorn Spruit Disaster Described by "s Mathematician of Considerable Ingenuity

Curious Information About Babylonia LONDON, June 15 .- Every now and then in some newspaper or magazine, little known to the general public, one comes across passages which bring vividly before the mind the almost indescribable horrors of the Indian fam Here are some passages from an article in the Indian Mayazine written by A. Rogers and describing what he saw recently in an out of-the-way part of India. "Numbers of women, with children at their

breasts vainly striving to draw a little nourishment, surrounded me with such cries as Saheb, I have had no food for two days, and have no milk left for my child; Saheb, I have no food for myself; how can I produce nourishment for my starving child? Children, with a blank look of stupefaction through actual hunger, sat naked on the ground, and helped each other in searching for and scraping up grass seed from the dry sand. I saw one boy not 8 years old, who was the sole provider for himself and two younger ones. The ribs of all could be distinctly traced on their bodies while their legs and arms were like dried-up pieces of stick. One blind man, terribly emaciated, was led to my tent every day by a sticl held by a naked little girl of about 4 years of age. Another, a miserable old woman, with her gray hair floating in the wind, and with no clothing but a loin cloth of rags, with her bones almost protruding through her skin, came and stood before the tent in a dazed state, and could not understand what I said to her in her own language, but saw a small silver coin I pressed into her hand, and looking up into my eyes threw her arms round my neck. and with her head leaning on my chest sobbec

"I had to shut my tent doors down to prevent them really mobbing me in their despair, and, if I put my hand out to drop a coin into someone's hand who seemed in a more pitiable state than others, fifty more hands were thrust through the opening, and I had to close every hand I put something into for fear the money should be snatched out of it by another stary ing wretch, as frequently happened.

"And yet the patience of the poor people was wonderful. When I was not actually giving away money they would sit silent for hours looking piteously at the tent to see if I showed no signs of coming out or beckoning to any of the worst cases to come forward.

"The weather was bitterly cold in the mornings, and they sat in the cold wind shivering with their naked bodies till the sun warmed them. May I be preserved from seeing such scenes of misery again!"

The following account of the British disaster at Koorn Spruit or Sanna's Post has a particu lar interest in that it was written in a private letter, by a trooper in Roberts's Horse, who, before he was attacked by the war fever was, as the Pall Mall Gazette states, "a mathematician of considerable ingenuity and something of a connoisseur of early French romance. After mentioning how they rode up to the top the "ingenious mathematician" proceeds:

"Two men came up to the Colonel. 'We've got you surrounded; you'd better surrender, say they; and heads popped up in the grass forty yards from us. Boers appeared all along the ridge a hundred yards ahead. 'Files about, gallop!' vells the Adjutant. They dropped him immediately.

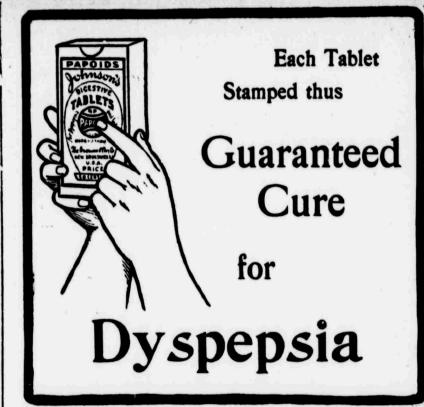
"I was carrying a fence post to cook the breakfast of my section of four men. I turned my horse; there came a crackling in the air, on the ground, everywhere; the whole world was crackling, a noise as of thorns crackling or the cracks of a heavy whip. My gee-gee (usually slow) went well, stimulated by the horses ound it, and actually took a water jump: I had to hold my beliet on with my right hand which still held the fence post, and I thought my knuckles would surely get grazed by a bullet. They were pouring in a cross-fire now as well, and once or twice I heard the s-s-s-s of a Mauser bullet (the crackle is explosive, and the fire made me almost shout and sing and whistle. I jumped a dead man, and almost immediately caught up B, who is one of

"The fire was slackening and we were half a mile away by then, and we looked round to see whether anybody was forming up. The plain was dotted with men and many riderless horses. Everybody was yelling: 'When do we form up? You feel rather foolish when running away. At about one mile we formed up again. From the rear and from the place we had come from and from the river bed there came a noise as of thousands of shipwrights hammering. Nine of our guns were captured; the remaining three fired at intervals. My squadron was sent into a depression on the left of the New Zealanders. Here we dismounted (No. 3 of each section holding the horses) and went up as a firing line, range 1,200, 1,400 and 1,600 yards. The General passed. 'Ever been in such a warm corner?' says he to the bugler. 'Oh, yes,' says the little chap quite cheerfully and untruthfully. The General remarked, laughing, that he hadn't. I felt sorry for him, and heard the newsboys shouting 'Another British disaster' and the Continental papers 'Nouvelle defaits des Anglais! Yah!' It was the greatest fun out, barring the loss of the guns and men. For we were not losing a situation of strategic importance or anything of that kind. The Boers had collared our blankets and things, but we chuckled at the thought of what they would

suffer if they ever slept in 'em. "I couldn't see lying down. I knew it wasn't any use my shooting at 1,600 yards anyway. But after loading my magazine I felt that the fool of a sergeant behind with the horses might think I was scared, so I got on one knee and then stood up and shot. It requires not the slightest mental effort to do this, but you feel a slight physical shrinking at first as when you are about to get under a cold shower bath. They use proper Mauser bullets at long range and these make a noise sometimes like a burr, but generally like the whistle of a long whip as it goes through the air. When you hear s-s-s-s you know they are precious close.

"The three remaining guns trotted up and passed us, and then Rimington's Guides. The Boers came up, retreated, took us in flank at 800, and we went for our horses. There was another squadron which protected our retreating. In our turn we got the horses into a little river bed and protected the other squadron's retreat, and when our turn came again the Boers were already in this little channel (and on our flank.) We waited in a bunch, (for only one of us could get across at a time) and again they

"An officer called to me to catch a horse for a wounded Rimington, and we got him on. It didn't seem worth waiting our turn at the crossway, so we went up into the hailstorm on the plain. I don't know what the officer what the correctly dramatic thing to do could be. Here was this man, shot through the head (he was a pretty sight), who with great pain was just able to gallop. There was the plain on to which we were going, and the little spurts of dust and the bullets. The Boers, as we thought, would try to cut us off along the ridge on our right (over which lay Bloemfontein): we intended in that case to go due south. For the man personally I cared no more than I do for a turnip, but I wondered vaguely ideas of things they do in books. No doubt an ingenious person would see an occasion to do something sporting, with a V. C. at the end of it. The officer cut up the narrow path with the wounded man; my gee, true to its invariable custom, was careful to have the best part of the path; I and the wounded man came together with a bump. It wasn't a very serious one, but it gave a pang to my vanity for it looked so bad. I overwhelmed him with apologies (we were now in the open) and felt uncomfortable. 'Though,' says I to myself, 'it's entirely that abourd horse's



fault, spoiling an excellent scene.' Now both the officer and I were feeling rather foolish; we were some yards ahead and we pulled back to him. 'I'm very willing to do anything.' said I to the officer, 'but I don't see what good we can do. The slower we go the more chance of our being shot. If we stay with this chap and he falls off, we'll all be captured; besides, it's all against common sense.' It was this that made me feel so awkward. The officer began getting ahead. 'Gimme your carbine,' I said to the man. He handed it over, and I felt quite pleased. I was now doing a sensible thing for to prevent arms falling into the enemy's hands is surely sensible. With that I galloped off after the officer. "I read this out to M., sitting on the other

side of the tent. He raised another point Acts of bravery due to ammunition boots. You can't run in the army boot. M. escaped from the convoy. After fifty yards or so he couldn't run any more. So he walked to a house eld by our men, an exposed position, and fired from there. A man walking under a hail of bullets has not necessarily the soul of a hero; he may be merely wearing army boots. J'On the whole, everybody acted in a very everyday sort of way. Some threw away page and things they were carrying on their saddles. One man I heard of shied away rifle and bandolier. The man next me in he firing line was firing with his head jammed against a little ant heap, which completely shut out any possible view of the enemy There is no bravery in facing bullets; you ion't usually expect them to hit you, and they don't hit you, and the chances of them select ing you are small. One place is very much as safe as another. You see little black obects advancing in a line: you blaze away at them at 1,200 yards, and don't see where your bullet goes to. I should explain that we rode into that trap with our rifles slung on our backs, inloaded. Moreover, we had no bayonets: and there was a boggy ditch between us and the Boers, so charging was out of the question. We were 226 strong; the Boers had their magazines loaded (with explosive bullets): we were within forty yards: we bolted straight from them, and yet I don't expect we lost thirty men there, so cavalry charging over the same ground would have lost less (the enemy being more uncertain in aim). Therefore the day of cavalry is not over with the advent of a magazine rifle. It's very hard to hit men galloping at 600 yards. The average Boer is a poor shot."

The newly arranged Babylonian and Assyrian room in the British Museum will be Khammurabi to Sin-Idinnam, about 2200 B. C., opened to the public on Monday next. It concerning the administration of the country may now be safely said, declares a writer in the of Babylonia. Khammurabi was certainly an Times, that about nine-tenths of the known material for the history of Babylonia and Assyria is to be found in the British Museum. He continues: "There was a time when it could be truly said that a case in the British Museum, about two feet square, held all that remained of the literatures of the ancient empires of Babylon and Assyria, but now the inscribed tablets preserved there may be numbered by tens of thousands, and the inscribed bricks, boundary stones, gate-sockets, cylin-

ders, &c., add several hundreds to their total. "The arrangement of the antiquities is, as far as possible, both national and chronological, and the objects exhibited cover a period of about five thousand years, i. e., from about B. C. 4500 to A. D. 500. The languages in which they are inscribed are Accadian, or Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Scythic or Median. Susian, Vannic and a number of northern Semitic dialects, including Syriac, Mandattic Hebrew, &c., and within a space measuring 60 feet by 35 feet the student will find exhibited specimens of every known kind of cuneiform writing. The whole of the west side of the room is occupied by a splendid series of inscribed bricks, gate sockets and other heavy monuments.

"One of the most noticeable groups of objects is the set of boundary stones, or landmarks, which fill the centres of the wall cases 9-12. These remarkable documents are sculptured with mythological and other figures in relief, and are inscribed with texts relating to grants of land the transfer of property, and the like. Of specia interest in the group is the stone of Ritti-Marduk (No. 98) (about B. C. 1100), who, in return for certain assistance which he rendered to his King, Nebuchadnezzar I., in his war against the Elamites, was granted certain privileges: No tax was to be levied by the local over-Lord, the King of Namar, on Ritti-Marduk's stallions, mares and other animals, and incense trees; no plantation or date grove was to be cut down or road made or bridge built in his territory with out his consent; no recruits were to be from Ritti-Marduk's city, and he and his family were exempted from military service forever.

tion of bricks and other monuments of Nebuchadnezzar II., the Great. The inscriptions on these prove that he carried on building operations in almost every great city in Babylonia: that he restored the ancient shrines of Babylon, including that of Borsippa; that he fortified Babylon and provided it with the mighty protecting walls which he called 'Imgur-Bêl' and 'Nimitti-Bêl.' and that his boast, 'Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?' was no vain one. The bronze doorstep (No. 180) which came from the lower part of the flight of steps leading to the ancient temple of E-zida at Borsippa, i. e., the traditional site of the Tower of Babel, is of considerable interes for it proves that the art of making large cash in bronze was understood by the Babylonians An interesting series of casts is exhibited for the first time, from the paper squeezers which the late Sir Henry Rawlinson made from the tri-lingual inscription of Darius the Great (B. C. 521-B. C. 485) engraved in the Persian, Seythic and Babylonian languages on the Rock of Behistum. Sir Henry obtained these at imminent peril to life and limb, and, as the decipherment of the Royal names in the Behistun inscriptions afforded the clue to the decipherment of every other kind of cuneiform inscription, the specimens of the identical paper squeezers exhibited on the floor of the case near the casts will be inspected with interest. On the east side of the room the wall cases are filled with a series of collections, of objects

in bronze, marble, alabaster, glass, &c., and a

celain vessels of various periods. For the first

time, we believe, the bronze antiquities from

Van are exhibited in a suitable light, and, al-

though they are neither very old nor very beau-

tiful, they are extremely valuable from a com-

parative point of view for artistic purposes. The bronze lion weights (Nos. 303-318) form an interesting group and it is worthy of note that when the Phœnician merchant of Calah found his bronze casting too light he made up the weight by filling it with lead. The vessels in glass make a brave show considering their size. Of the pottery little need be said, but it is curlous to note that some of the jars on the floor of the case (Nos. 1.604-1.606) contain burns human remains and that the coffins from Wark

are grand specimens of the potter's art. "The long series of inscribed bowls arranged on the lowest shelf in the case is interesting. and it is to be hoped that the magical texts which are written upon them may some day be teciphered. The reference in No. 934 to the sixty mighty men of Israel who stood round the couch of Solomon' and the extract from the priests' blessing in Numbers vi., 24-26 suggest that many quotations from the Bible will be found in them, and there is good reason for believing that many of the texts date from the time of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon When the bowls were used for medical purposes, a draught of water was brought to the sick man, and either he or the physician, or both, recited the text written round the inside of the owl immediately before or after drinking.

"On each side of the path down the room are table cases filled with inscribed tablets and small miscellaneous antiquities. In table case A are ninety-four exceedingly fine examples of 'case' or 'envelope' tablets, inscribed with deeds recording the buying and selling of houses and lands; the leasing of houses, gardens and estates; the loan of money on seed corn; dissolution of partnerships; the adoption of children, contracts of marriage, &c. They all belong to the period of Sumula-flu, Zabum and other kings of Babylonia, about B. C. 2300. The object of the clay case or envelope was to prevent the possibility of injury to the origin nal document and to receive a duplicate copy of the deed, as well as the impressions of the seals of the contracting parties. In table case B is a remarkable series of 'bun' tablets, belonging to the same period, but inscribed with lists of fields or estates with measurement and statistics as to produce, &c. The lists formed, undoubtedly, the documents on which the assessment of taxes was based during the reign of Bur-Sin. King of Ur, about B. C. 2300, and they prove that the Babylonians were good practical geometricians, and that all the cultivable land of southern Babylonia was carefully surveyed and mapped out for revenue purposes

"In the same table-case (B) is a most valuable series of letters which were written by Oriental monarch of great ability, and in many ways he reminds us of Ismail Pasha or Menelek No matter was too great or too little for his ognizance, and he seems to have tried to make his influence felt in the most trifling detail of official life. Thus in one letter (No. 37) we find him discussing the felling of trees, and even the lengths into which the trunks are to be cut for smelting purposes; in another (No. 38), he orders a canal to be cleared out; in othershe declares that the claim of a man to certain lands has been proved to his satisfaction by reference to ancient deeds, and Sin-idinnam is ordered to allow him to take possession of them, directs an intercalary month to be inserted in the calendar, orders an inquiry into a case of bribery and directs that the money which was given as the bribe be sent to him at Babylon!

"In table-case E are found the principal documents referring to the history and chronology of Babylonia (Nos. 120-126); magical and incantation tablets, including a liver, which was probably used for purposes of augury (No. 148); a Babylonian map of the world (No. 149), which, naturally, makes Babylon to be the centre of the earth; and some important and grammatical and lexicographical tablets. The last two table-cases in the room (I and J) are devoted to the exhibition of a number of astronomical tablets inscribed with observations of the moon and planets; and of mathematical calculations-i. e., tables of squares and cubes; and a splendid series of inscribed seals, finger rings, plaques, &c., made of agate chalcedony, onyx and many other kinds of precious stones. These last are instructive specimens of the skill of the seal engraver and gem cutter, and as they illustrate the art of the various great nations which lived in Babylonia and Assyria they form a suitable supplement to the other antiquities exhibited in the room."

The storm on the Texas coast moved slightly east-ward yesterday and diminished in force. Rain and thunderstorms continued in Louistana and the rain area spread eastward over Alabama, northern Florida and Georgia. There were also a few showers in the Ohio Valley and Missouri. Elsewhere the weather

Lake regions, which was causing warmer weather in those districts and also in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. In the Central States the maximum temperatures were generally above 90 degrees It should be warmer here to-day.

was fair.

In this city it was fair and warmer: wind generally resh southerly; average humidity 51 per cent; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M.,

The temperature as recorded by the official ther street level, is shown in the annexed table:

-Official Sun's -Official Sun's 1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1899, 1900 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, showers to-day with cooler, except on the south coast; Saturday showers; brisk south winds.

For eastern New York, showers and cooler to-day Saturday fair and warmer; brisk south winds and probably thunder squalls. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia,

south winds and squalls; Saturday fair and warmer. For western Pennsylvania, showers and thunderstorms to-day, with cooler in north portion; brisk to high south winds. For western New York, thunderstorms and cooler

showers and probably thunderstorms to-day; brisk

to-day; brisk to high south winds and squalls; Sat-

When an advertiser has something of real value to

dispose of he first goes to THE SUN'S advertising columns with it. Harely is he compelled to try further